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Contributors

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BOTANY OF NEW ZEALAND;

BEING A

Description of Trees, Plants, &c. indigenous to that country.

By G. BENNETT, Esq. F.L.S. M.R.C.S. &c.

Coprosma fetidissima, FORSTER.

Karamu, or *Patété*, of the natives of NEW ZEALAND.

Natural Family, *Rubiaceæ*.

Class, *Pentandria*. Order, *Dygynia*.

The *Coprosma fetidissima* is a shrub indigenous to New Zealand, and is named *Karamu*, or *Patété*, by the natives. I have usually found it growing on the banks of rivers, or in the vicinity of the sea coast; its leaves have a disagreeable smell when rubbed on the hand, which has occasioned its specific name; the flowers are solitary, and of a white colour; the berries are of a bright red colour, and two-seeded. I collected specimens in flower on the banks of the River Wykéré, Bay of Islands, on the 8th of July, 1829. The leaves of this tree are used in one of the ceremonies among the New Zealanders, in which the *Rakau Karakia*, or praying sticks, are employed, (*Rakau* signifying a stick, or piece of wood, and *Karakia* praying). They are used by the chiefs of New Zealand, through the *Tohunga*, or priest, to discover the will of the gods, or spirits, respecting war, &c. The ceremony is as follows:—

A stick, or piece of wood, is procured for every separate party, and a leaf of the *Karamu* is tied on each with the *Vivi* (*Scirpus* Sp.), or with flax. The *Karamu* leaf is on one side of the stick, a knot of the *Vivi*, or the flax which ties on the leaf, on the other; it is considered immaterial which is at first placed uppermost.

The sticks, or pieces of wood, are then laid in order on the ground, after which the chiefs and people retire to some distance, and the *Tohunga*, or priest, places himself a short distance from the sticks, and prays for a short time, after which the chiefs are desired to approach. The sticks, on being examined, are found all moved from their original places; some will disappear, which is considered a certain sign that the party they had intended to represent

will be destroyed. Others will be found turned over; if the knot should be found turned down, the sign is considered bad, because the *Karamu* leaf, which is supposed to represent the spirit, will be uppermost. On the contrary, if the knot should be uppermost, and the *Karamu* leaf underneath, the spirit is considered defeated; and it is therefore looked upon as a sign that the party represented by those sticks will be prosperous in their undertakings.

The Miro Tree, of the natives of NEW ZEALAND.

This is a tree of the natural family *Coniferae*, but the specimens collected were neither in flower or fructification. It is named *Miro* by the natives of New Zealand, and attains the height of from thirty to forty feet, and from six to eight feet in circumference. The wood is hard, and of a reddish colour. It is not used by the natives for any particular purpose. A gum-resin exudes from this tree, which is of a dark-reddish colour, but is not used by the natives as a masticatory, like the other gum-resins, on account of its having a bitter taste. The tree is abundant on elevated land, and grows in good soil.

CRYPTOGAMIA.

Cyathea dealbata.

Ponga of the natives of NEW ZEALAND.

This beautiful arborescent fern grows abundantly at New Zealand, on the declivities of hills, and is usually found enjoying the shade afforded in the forests by the towering and wide-spreading branches of the more elevated trees; it attains the height of fourteen or sixteen feet, and the length of the fronds are from three to five feet. Above, the fronds are of a dark-green colour; underneath, of a beautiful silvery white, which gives to it when waving to the passing breeze a rich and beautiful appearance. The trunk in circumference is seldom more than a foot to a foot and a half, and is, as well as at the attachment of the fronds, covered with a profusion of chaffy scales.

Externally the trunk of this tree is composed of a black substance, as hard as ebony, which is also continued into

the interior, intersecting the white pith-like substance of which the greatest portion of the interior is composed, and which is usually eaten by the natives. When the tree is cut down, an adhesive juice exudes in some quantity.

This fern is the *Cyathea dealbata* of botanists, deriving its specific name from the elegant white appearance of the under surface of the leaf; and it is named Ponga by the natives, who use the trunks as posts in the erection of their houses; and it is found very durable. The internal part, which is principally the medullary substance just mentioned, soon decays, but the external will remain for a great length of time undecayed.

I observed at New Zealand two other species of arborescent ferns, growing in marshy situations, but am unable to decide on their generic character, from their being destitute of fructification at the period of my visit (May 1829). These, in beauty of appearance, and magnificence of growth, surpassed even the species just described.

I had heard the natives speak of two other species, when they observed me admire and collect specimens of the *C. dealbata*; but, in answer to my inquiries, they stated that those were only found in marshy situations, but they were not at that time aware that any grew in the vicinity of our present anchorage (Wyshaki Cove, River Thames, New Zealand). A native, one of my *botanizing friends*, who usually accompanied me in my herborisations (and appeared to take some interest in my pursuits, either from a *natural love of science*, or of the tobacco with which he was usually rewarded after our daily excursions), directed me to a place, on the 23d of May, 1829, where I could observe them growing. On descending from a woody hill, by a rivulet encompassed by dense vegetation, I observed these tree ferns. The largest was about twenty feet in height, and about two feet in circumference. The principal object of attraction was the large size of the spiral stipes, and the enormous extent of the fronds; the trunk, stipes, and central stalks of the fronds, were of a beautiful shining black colour, the length of the fronds being from sixteen to eighteen feet, and the leaflets from two to three feet. This splendid fern was named Korau by the natives. Not far distant from it grew the other spe-

cies, named Feki by the natives; it attains the size of the Ponga both in the trunk and extent of fronds, but the leaflets are smaller. The stalk and under part of the fronds are distinguished by being of a yellow colour. The two last species grow in marshy and shady situations.

Melicytus ramiflorus, FORSTER.

Myhoé of the Natives of NEW ZEALAND.

Natural Family, *Terebinthaceæ*.

Class, *Pentandria*. Order, *Monogynia*.

This tree is the *Melicytus ramiflorus* of Forster, the *Myhoé* of the natives of New Zealand; it grows abundantly in, and is indigenous to, New Zealand. It grows to the elevation of fifteen or twenty feet, of small circumference and branchy; the fruit (the only state in which I have seen the tree) is very small, growing singly from the branches; is a berry, of a purplish colour, and containing several small seeds. This tree is figured in Parkinson's drawings, made during Cook's first voyage, now deposited in the British museum. The leaves are of a light green colour, ovate, and in a slight degree serrated at their edges.

From the wood of this tree, when in a dried state, the natives readily procure fire by friction.

Aralia polygama, BANKS and SOLANDER'S MSS.

Paté of the natives of NEW ZEALAND.

This is an unpublished species of *Aralia*, the *A. polygama* of Banks and Solander's MSS. deposited in the British museum, and is accurately figured in flower in Parkinson's drawings, made during Cook's first voyage, deposited in the same museum. It is a tree of slender growth, attaining the elevation of about twelve feet, with a trunk small in circumference, and containing much pith. The leaves are in colour of a dark-green, waved and epinuated at the edges, digitated, but vary in the number of digitations, some having seven, others nine. This tree is named *Paté* by the natives of New Zealand, and the wood is used by them for the purpose of procuring fire by friction. It is found usually growing on elevated land.

Kaiko-mako tree of the Natives of NEW ZEALAND.

From the specimens collected of this tree, being neither flower nor fruit, its generic character cannot be determined. It attains the elevation of twenty-five to thirty feet, and a circumference of two or three feet. The wood, when in a dried state, is used by the natives for the purpose of procuring fire by friction, but is not for any other purpose.

The wood of the trees just described, the Myhoé, Paté, and Kaiko-mako, is only used by the natives for procuring fire. When I asked them why no other kind of dry wood would be equally serviceable, the reply was, "that there was more trouble in procuring fire from the dried wood of other trees than from the three just mentioned."

Elæocarpus dicera, FORSTER.

Inau of the natives of NEW ZEALAND.

Class, *Polyandria*. Order, *Monogynia*.

This tree, the *Elæocarpus dicera* of Forster, the Inau of the natives, is found abundant on the hills of New Zealand; the leaves are ovate and serrated; the fruit a drupe, small, ovate, and of a dark-brown colour, when mature. This tree attains the elevation of thirty feet, and eight or nine feet in circumference; the timber is heavy and hard, but not very durable.

The bark of this tree is used by the natives for dying a red (and afterwards a black colour, by the aid of mud), similar to the species of *Phyllocladus*, or Tanakaá, before mentioned. The mode of procuring a black colour by soaking an article previously died in mud, is not peculiar to New Zealand. At the Sandwich Islands the edges of the roofs of some of the principal houses are formed from fern leaves, which are dyed of a black colour by being steeped for some length of time in the Taro mud—that is, the mud in which the plant named *Arum esculentum*, or Taro of the natives, grows*. The natives, however, first dye the article red, with the bark

of the Tui-tui, or Candle nut-tree (*Aleurites triloba*), previous to steeping it in the Taro mud. At Tongatabu, a similar process of dying red and black is adopted as at the Sandwich Islands.

Among a numerous collection of plants I made at New Zealand, were also the

Senecio tabidus (Banks and Solander, natural order, *Compositæ*), and found growing abundantly on the beach.

Veronica salicifolia. *Gorokiu* of the natives; growing abundantly, more particularly about the village of Kororadeka, Bay of Islands.

Corchorus sloanoides (Banks and Solander's MSS.); *Iwau* of the natives.

Cineraria dealbata (Banks and Solander's MSS.); *Boka-boka* of the natives. This species of *Cineraria* is a shrub of slender growth, of the natural order *Compositæ*. The leaves are oblong, of a light green above, and underneath white and tomentose. It is figured in flower in Parkinson's drawings, made during Cook's First Voyage, now deposited in the British Museum.

As the New Zealanders named our books and white paper *Boka-boka*, I at first thought that the white appearance of this leaf at its under surface might have caused them to call it after our white paper; but I found my conclusion was incorrect, for, on the contrary, they named our white paper *Boka-boka* from its resembling the under surface of the leaf of this shrub.

Avicennia resinifera. *Máa-noa* of the natives.—This species of *Avicennia* is a small shrub found growing in marshes to which the salt water has access; the leaves are thick, ovate-lanceolate, downy underneath, opposite, entire, acute, and of a dark-green colour above; whitish underneath. The peduncles are terminal, and loaded with a head of flowers.

Solanum lancinatum, cut-leaved nightshade. *Koihohio* of the natives.—This species of *Solanum* is shrubby, attaining the elevation of six or seven feet, and bearing a small fruit of a red colour when mature, which is eaten by the natives. The taste of it, however, is insipid.

A species of the Palm tribe, (probably *Sœforthia*), named *Enikau* by the natives.—I never saw this species growing to any elevation; it was observed in

* If by accident an European, riding between the Taro patches, falls into one by his horse slipping, the mud stains the skin of a dark colour, and it is difficult to wash out. An analysis of the chemical properties of this mud would be interesting.

the woods, on elevated land. The natives use the leaves for thatching their huts.

Gualtheria antipoda. *Máá kukáá* of the natives.—A small shrubby plant, found very abundant. "Stem shrubby, diffuse; leaves scattered, roundish, serrate-toothed." — *Forster's Prodrömus.*

Passiflora tetrandra (Banks and Solander). *Po-hué-hué* of the natives.—This species of *Passiflora* is found in the New Zealand woods, and produces small orange-coloured fruit about May, containing numerous seeds of a beautiful crimson colour.

Two species of the *Piper* genus are found in the woods, a shrub, the *P. excelsum*, and a few small species, the *P. insipidum*.

Dracæna indivisa. *Ti* of the natives. This species of *Dracæna* differs from that found among the Polynesian Islands; it attains an elevation of ten or twelve feet, the summit terminating in a tuft of broad ensiform leaves, having no petioles, but are terminal, and half-clasping. The leaves form an excellent food as sea stock for cattle, &c. There is another species at New Zealand, the *D. Australis*.

Metrosideros florida. *Kahi-kahika* of the natives.—This species of *Metrosideros* I have found in the woods of New Zealand bushy, with opposite, ovate-oblong leaves, veined and glabrous, and attaching itself to other trees by offset roots, forming a bush around the tree.

Ceanothus Species. *Kumarahou* of the natives.—I collected numerous specimens of this plant in flower at Paihia, Bay of Islands, in July 1829.

Astelia Sp. *Kaha-kaha* of the natives.

London, Dec. 23, 1831.

PELICANUS AQUILA, OR SEA HAWK.

THE man of war birds, or sea-hawks, (*Pelicanus Aquila*) are seldom or never seen far distant from land; the male birds are black, and have a red pouch; the females have a white breast, and are destitute of the pouch. In procuring fish for their food, these birds prefer seizing it from the boobies and gannets instead of catching it themselves.

To attain this object, the sea-hawk hovers above the gannet, (which is the bird most usually selected for attack) and darting rapidly down, strikes him on the back of the head, which causes him to disgorge his prey, which is seized by the hawk with an inconceivable rapidity before it reaches the water, and he afterwards soars aloft to look out for another object of attack. It is not an uncommon circumstance to observe a single gannet selected from a flock, and come out to be the subject of attack, as if he had been called by the hawk in preference to the others. The gannet, however, manœuvres to avoid the blow by darting about, lowering himself from his elevation in the air at every dart, and raising his beak in a perpendicular direction, eludes the blow of the hawk from behind; and frequently both fall into the water; the hawk only having the advantage over the gannet when hovering in the air, the latter escapes. At the island of Ascension, where these birds are common, I was informed by Lieut. McArthur (Marine Artillery) that the method practised by the hawks to oblige the gannets to disgorge their prey was tried by a gentleman who lately visited the island; he had seen the attack of the hawk on the gannet, and the successful result. When he visited the part of the island named "the Fair," where these birds congregate in great numbers, he struck some of them with a cane on the back of the head, and the disgorgement of the fish they had swallowed immediately took place.

The use of the pouch in the man-of-war hawk will be an interesting subject for investigation; why it should be found in the male, and not in the female, is curious. One of the officers at the island of Ascension replied in answer to one of my inquiries, that the pouch was larger in size during the breeding season. The adjutant bird of India has also a pouch, which has been the subject of a communication from Dr. Adams, published in the Transactions of the Medical and Physical Society of Calcutta, but his hypotheses are very inconclusive. My friend, Mr. Rooke, mentioned to me at Oahu (Sandwich Islands) that he had seen these birds on the reefs, and on his approaching them, they were obliged to disgorge a quantity of half-digested fish before they could rise; they then inflated the pouch to a large size, and running along to

windward, soared in the air. The inflation of the pouch is somewhat contradictory to the knowledge we have of the anatomy of the part: I merely mention it as it was related to me. The opinion I am inclined to adopt is, that the pouch may be used during the breeding season to secrete or prepare food for the young: for the present, however, we must consider its use as unknown.

GEORGE BENNETT,

F.L.S. M.R.C.S. &c. &c.

London Feb. 10th, 1832.

OBSERVATIONS

ON

THE SARGASSO, OR GULF WEED.

By GEORGE BENNETT, F.L.S. &c. &c.

THE range of the Sargasso or gulf weed is considered as between the parallels of about 18 or 34 degrees of latitude: the cause for its being found in those latitudes has been thus accounted for. "The sea of Sargasso may be considered as an eddy, situated, in point of latitude, between the regular Equinoctial current, setting to the westward, and those easterly currents put in motion by the westerly winds commencing a little to the northward of the parallel in which the trade winds begin to blow; into this eddy the fucus is thrown out of the gulf stream, as wreck is thrown into the eddies of rivers, where, by variable winds and calms, and partial currents, it floats about on this wide-expanded surface *."

This species of fucus is seen growing abundantly on the rocks along the gulf of Paria, and on the coasts of Caraccas and Tortugas; it also is said to abound more particularly on the Florida Keys and Reefs. Torn from its attachment to the rocks, this fucus floats about borne by the currents far distant from land, continuing its vegetative process; numerous specimens I picked up about the ship were found throwing out new shoots. At the Sandwich Islands this or a species of it has been found.

I can see no reason why sea-weed should not continue the vegetative process detached from the rocks, as its attachment in a majority of instances cannot be considered as forwarding its

growth, but for the prevention of its being thrown, by the force of the waves, on the beach, where it would be left to perish. To be hypothetical, do not the saline particles of sea water and the slime of marine insects, &c. conduce to the nourishment of the plant *? and therefore, whether in an attached or floating state, as long as it is immersed in the sea, vegetation still continues, and this species of fucus forms an illustration of the point; numerous of the mollusca, as well as testaceous and crustaceous animals, are found, having their habitat among the floating masses of this weed.

On the 3d of March (1831), in latitude 20° 12' N., longitude 35° 39' W., several plants of the fucus natans were seen about the ship. It is stated by Horsburgh, in his Directory, as being usually first seen in latitude 24° or 25° N., and it extends as far to the northward as latitude 40° or 42° north.

This species of fucus is of a yellowish green colour; the leaves are long, narrow, scattered, irregularly pointed at the edges, and the stems studded with numerous air-vesicles in different stages of growth, each attached by a short pedicle to the stem; in many instances a young leaf would be seen emerging from the air vesicle; on the leaves also grow two beautiful and delicate species of conferva, covering them with their minute and delicate vegetation. On several of the specimens many of the leaves would have the air vesicle (instead of being, as usual, pendant from the stems,) at the summit, forming a rounded termination to the leaf; and some of the vesicles would have a longer and broader pedicle than usual, having the appearance of an embryo leaf.

Among this fucus is frequently captured the syngnathus, or pipe fish, scyllæa pelagica, small nereis, minute brachyurous crustacea, &c. In support of the opinion that the attachment of the fuci to rocks is not absolutely necessary for its nourishment, it has been observed of the fucus nodosus, that "this and some other fuci have no dependence on their root for nourishment, and therefore, instead of being ramified, it is merely a disc or button, by the adhesion of which, assisted, perhaps, by at-

* We find that, if a cutting of a shrub (the willow, for instance,) is placed in water, it soon throws out new shoots, and afterwards roots, the plant deriving its nourishment from the earthy particles contained in the water.

* Purdy's Memoir on the Atlantic Ocean.

mospherical pressure, the weed keeps an uncommonly firm hold of the rock to which it is attached.* The air vesicles on a plant of course render it more buoyant than those destitute of them. I have found, that detaching the air vesicles from a plant, and placing it in shallow water, it sank, but where the depth of water was great, the bulk of water was in itself sufficient to keep the weed afloat; the use of the air vesicles is most probably intended for the purpose of bringing some portion of the plant in contact with atmospheric air, or by keeping the plant to the surface of the water, to receive a greater benefit from air and light, or to prevent the young shoots or other parts of the plant being injured by the violent action of the waves. We find in the *fucus buccinalis*, or trumpet weed of the Cape, that the stem is hollow, accommodating itself in length to the depth of water in which it grows; is attached to the ground by ramified roots; the stem terminating in a crown of broad leaves expanded on the surface of the water, and kept in that situation by a broad air bladder, in which the stem terminates under the crown; it may aid the plant also in maintaining itself against the force of the waves in the exposed situations in which it is usually found.

Air-bladders are not confined to sea weeds; several plants growing in fresh water are similarly provided. Of these, the *jussiea tenella*, found in the rivers of Amboyna, is a remarkable example. Along its stalk are many large oval tubercles, full of air, and each of these is compounded of many others, so that the injury which the plant might sustain from foreign bodies striking against it and breaking the bladders, is obviated*.

In latitude $37^{\circ} 53' N.$, longitude $35^{\circ} 32' W.$, we were out of the range of the gulf weed; but, in latitude $24^{\circ} 16' N.$, longitude $36^{\circ} 55' W.$, we passed it in very large quantities. The presence of the gulf weed in a higher or lower latitude may depend on the distance of the ship to the east or west, for, the largest quantities of the weed being found to the westward, if a ship has steered her course far in that direction, she may fall in with the weed in an earlier latitude than one that may be in the same latitude, but further to the eastward.

London, February, 1832.

THE PORPHYRA NAUTICA, OR SEA SCURVY.

WHEREVER this disease is found to prevail, we may readily attribute it to the bad quality of the provisions or water, or the foul condition of a crowded ship, as among the whalers, in which class of ships the disease is now almost exclusively found to prevail, the water in them being of bad quality, from being put into old oil casks; the continual dirt in which the employment of the crew necessarily places them; an unhealthy effluvia and deficiency of good water, are a sufficient combination of causes to produce the disease. That the purity of water tends to preserve the health of seamen was the opinion of our celebrated circumnavigator Capt. Cook, and is thus alluded to by Dr. Mason Good, who observes, "Pure fresh water is also another point of great importance, not only in curing this disease (sea scurvy), but in guarding against it; and of so much moment did Capt. Cook esteem its purity, as well as its freshness, that he had the old stock poured away, though procured only a few days before, whenever he had an opportunity of obtaining a new supply*." There is a custom prevalent among the whale ships of burying the patient in the earth for a certain length of time, as a remedy for this disease. On the ship arriving in port, among the islands in the Southern Pacific, the patients are landed, and buried up to the waist, and they consider this process as the only cure; some of the patients have only the legs buried, others are buried up to the waist, depending on the extent of the disease. It is deemed requisite that some one should remain with the patient during the time he is thus partially interred, otherwise the pain produced would cause him, if left to himself, to give up the trial, before a sufficient length of time had elapsed; the interment is repeated several times, and eventually with complete success; the length of time they are placed in the "earth bath" is usually from fifteen to twenty minutes. As the patients, however, who are undergoing this mode of treatment are living on shore on fresh provisions and abundance of vegetables, and taking occasional exercise, a doubt may naturally arise whether the cure does not de-

* Vide Labillardiere's Voyages, Vol. I. p. 334.

* Good's Study of Medicine, vol. iii. p. 463.

pend more on pure air and wholesome diet than on the earth-bath. The men employed in the whale ships have themselves attributed the disease to the indifferent quality of the water and provision, and the "mess of oil and stuff they are rolling in for days together;" and when they cut themselves, which occurs not unfrequently from the sharp tools that are lying about, necessary in their employment of cutting in the whales, the wound soon becomes black, heals slowly, and with difficulty.

There are numerous ships which now take long voyages, and, being amply provided with wholesome water and provisions, have not a single case of scurvy; indeed it is now a disease very rarely met with excepting among the South Sea whalers.

GEORGE BENNETT,
M. R. C. S., &c.

London, February, 1832.

PROTUBERANCE OF THE ABDOMEN IN SOME PAPUAN CHILDREN.

SOME Papuan children at Erromanga, one of the new Hebrides group, had a great protuberance of the abdomen, and the chest had a contracted appearance as they stood in the erect position. At first, from its tense feel and resemblance to tympanitis, I was inclined to attribute it to disease; but when I found that it existed among the whole, and they appeared otherwise to be in good health and spirits, I gave up that opinion.

One of these children (a female) was brought to England, and is now residing in this country, since which the abdomen has diminished in bulk. On the 20th of October, 1830, I had the curiosity to take measurements before any diminution had taken place, and the following are the results:—

	Feet. Inches	
Height	3	4
Length of the sternum	0	4½
Length from the ensiform cartilage of the sternum to the crest of the pubis	0	10½
Circumference of the abdomen...	1	10½
Breadth of the thorax	0	2½
Length from the anterior superior spinous process of the ilium to the sole of the foot ...	1	11½

Mr. G. Bennett's MS. Journal.

COUNTER-IRRITATION AMONG THE NATIVES OF MANILLA (ISLAND OF LUÇONIA.)

A COMMANDER of a ship having a severe head-ache, placed himself under the medical charge of a native female, who employed a method of counter-irritation, by pinching the side of his neck, until it became in a bruised state; feeling also an oppression of breathing, from a cold, his side underwent a similar operation, from which, in both instances, he considers he had received much benefit. This remedy seems to be of Chinese origin; as Mr. Pearson mentions in the Medical and Physical Transactions of Calcutta, that, "instead of our vesicatories, the Chinese resort to means of producing counter-irritation, by drawing out and pinching with the fingers and thumb the skin and cellular substance, until the surface is completely blackened."—*Mr. G. Bennett's MS. Journal*, August 20, 1830.

To the Editor of the London Medical Gazette.

SIR,

IN the number of the Medical Gazette for August 27, 1831, I gave an account of a species of *combretum* used at Manilla as a vermifuge: I have since (when looking over the Chinese Materia Medica collection at the Royal College of Physicians) seen a species of *combretum* of which one of its properties is also anthelmintic; in the catalogue attached to this collection in the College it is thus mentioned: Sze, keuen, tsze, of a sweet taste, and warm; it is strengthening to the stomach; it carries off spurious heat; it destroys worms; carries off the effects of dysentery and cutaneous diseases; an indispensable medicine for children. It grows in Fo, kien, and Sze-chuen; the flower has five petals; the seeds may be eaten, when baked or burnt. When taken medicinally, the patient should abstain from hot tea, lest a looseness ensues.

Among the collection is also the fruit of the *Trapa natans*, the Ling of the Chinese, and is mentioned in the catalogue as "sweet, but of cold properties; stops thirst, carries off heat, and relieves from the effects of wine. The seed is said to have two, three, or four corners."

GEORGE BENNETT,
F. L. S., &c. &c

January 16, 1832.

